
1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "John A. Smith", "John B. Smith", "John C. Smith", "John D. Smith", "John E. Smith", "John F. Smith", "John G. Smith", "John H. Smith", "John I. Smith", "John J. Smith", "John K. Smith", "John L. Smith", "John M. Smith", "John N. Smith", "John O. Smith", "John P. Smith", "John Q. Smith", "John R. Smith", "John S. Smith", "John T. Smith", "John U. Smith", "John V. Smith", "John W. Smith", "John X. Smith", "John Y. Smith", and "John Z. Smith".

EXTRACTS:

Tuck your roses while they blow—
Yesterday is done;
Let no hour unfruitful flow—
Time is passing on.

For enjoyment or for toil
Is to-day or none;
To-morrow all your plans may foil—
Time is passing on.

Tide's neglected good to do,
We regret when gone;
Speedy act is my advice—
Time is passing on.

GLIM, in *Phrenological Magazine*.

HYDRAULIC POWER AT HOME.

Persons with an engineering turn of mind have often made it their hobby to render mechanical contrivances more perfect. In this mode of exercising his ingenuity, His Majesty's Surveyor-General of the House, says Sir Henry Holland, was full of contrivances for making the ordinary life of his subverse other and unforeseen uses. To more opening and shutting certain doors, for instance, by means of screws or a balance of weights or raising weights by means of pulleys, and so forth, in other parts of the house. Winstanley, the unfortunate builder of a wooden high-arched bridge on the Eddystone, was another eccentric genius who delighted in such mechanical contrivances, which in his hands often took the form of practical jokes. A visitor to the house who should put his foot against the wall of a chimney would find it would spring through before him. He would throw himself into an easy chair and immediately find himself firmly clasped in the arms of a chair, and if he sauntered into an arbour in the garden, he would presently be astonished to find himself adroit on a canal. When Sir Henry Frichien, who was a great friend of Winstanley's, and another had worked their way with us for another generation or two, we suppose, our houses will probably be as full of mechanical contrivances. The latest project for London is one by which hydraulic power is to be placed at the disposal of anybody who cares to have more power carried to his premises, and to be used for any purpose, such as the raising of one more rate-collector. For people who know about this hydraulic force, or what it can be made to do, very few are aware how multifarious are the functions it already performs. Just now and again it is brought into prominence among the forces at the disposal of the Corporation, and in people's minds are the ideas of its tremendous capabilities. There are those who will remember the sensation occasioned by the exhibition of its power at the Menai tubular bridge, where two tubs each weighing nearly 2,000 tons, had been hoisted a hundred feet into the air. A late display of it was in the launching of the *Great Eastern* at Millwall, where the weight of the vessel necessitated the use of water. The total weight of the vessel we suppose, some ten or twelve thousand tons, and some very faint idea of the position that was brought to bear upon it may possibly be conveyed by the statement that it was hoisted by means of a screw, and a set of 12,000 lbs. to the square inch. The mention of a ship in this connection recalls to mind a curious application of this same force, and on no trivial scale, on board the ill-fated *Bessemer* steamship. This vessel, as everybody knows, was intended to do away with sea-sickness, and in the middle of it her swinging motion, by means of a screw, was so great that it could be counteracted by a slight motion of the hand operating a hydraulic ram. Another instance of this tremendous force.—The steam ferry across the Thames, near the Thames Tunnel, had been brought at all states of the tide on above a platform, and it was necessary to raise the platform had to be brought on to the wharf with the ferry, and it was very curious to what had the appearance of a section of roadway, and perhaps three or four, heavily laden carts or vans with their men and horses all lifted or dropped by a slight movement of a single hand upon a lever. The consequence was that the platform was raised, the ends of the fuses and fuses of power, and the actual hydraulic machinery in a wonderfully small compass. A premises of the various Dock Companies at the port of London are permeated by force, yet there is little to see and no one knows of it. The steam ferry across the Jubilee may be hoisted on board a vessel, and the dock-gates may be opened, and the dock-gates may be lifted out of the dock of a vessel as though they were no more than mats, but there are no engines to be seen, and the men who manipulate the power are few, and they know nothing about it. The cranes at the West India Docks will, we believe, lift 30 tons with ease, and at Woolwich the same power must, we suppose, be capable of lifting 50 tons. This is a very great power, and it is a capital of small achievements of great ones. In the West India Dock, for instance, it has within the past year been set to perform what looks rather an ignominious task by comparison with most of its doings. All coffee coming to the Dock here is turned out of the cargo hold of the vessel, and is then, according to the size and colour of the barrels, it comes to be returned to the ship in which it has arrived, there is also difficulty in getting it in, and labourers to be employed to thump the sides of the barrels with mallets. This thumping is done by hydraulic power. The barrel is placed in a receptacle, and the sides of the little mallets is turned. This laterally, and on cuts off the water-power, and a member of the iron beaters 'first spring out the sides of the receptacle and then heavily beat again, shaking the coffee into their places in about one minute, which it formerly took six men five minutes to perform. Another very curious and useful use of the power is the use of it to furnish water to the fire engines, and it is one which must, we fancy, be good deal to reconcile Londoners to the idea of tolerating another system of pipes for the disturbances of the streets. In the Docks the water-main under constant pressure; but here, where it is found that as a rule, the water is not used, it is allowed to run off into the sea. The first outburst of the powerful enough; but the fact of its being instantly relieved the pressure, and a column of water falls, and is no longer able for any considerable height. The Companies, however, are making most efforts to remedy this, by carrying the water pipes to a fire engine, and the water is forced by this powerful auxiliary, the water which spurted up feebly and then in the form of a spray rises instantaneously and effectively stream to a great height. The company about to carry these mains through the streets for the conveyance of anyone who wishes to pay for it, has been refused, at some point, or above their Act of Parliament which would have them be prepared to do for public protection—just what the Dock companies now do for their own security, will have their pipes under the roadway, and the water mains, and will be able to cut a connection, and will be able to test the water at each stand pipe, and to their pressure of some 700 lbs. or so to the square inch available for fire or other purposes. This would undoubtedly be the standpipe system, efficient, and present it in a very generally found failure.—*Daily News*.

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ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS

CATOWAY.

The unfortunate Monaka, who is at present manufacturing soap in the address of the British General, is a very good specimen of his race. His dusky features are familiar to most people from the photographs which are liberally displayed in shop windows. He is a burly individual of stalwart proportions with singularly massive shoulders and an unwieldy girth to his waist, and a regal or imposing in his appearance, for the rubs that his clothes stick awkwardly upon him, and he manifestly feels ill at ease in his unaccustomed trappings. But his features, though large and coarse, are lightened up by an intelligent expression, his voice is by no means unmelodious, and his voice is, go far to obliterate the disagreeable impressions which are at first suggested by his appearance. He is very much pleased with his new quarters. The house is pleasantly situated, overlooking Lady Holland's park, and has a good-sized garden in the rear. It is furnished strictly in accordance with English tastes by the ubiquitous Watson, but the ex-King, as he is not to take kindly to the "boudoir" and "bed-room," has disposed with that civilised article of furniture, preferring to sleep upon the floor. On his arrival, Catoway explored the room from garret to basement, examining every nook and corner with childish curiosity, and was evidently filled with astonishment when he saw an early rifle, and his bow with many other articles of antiquity; and his very particular as to his washroom. His indigenous native is a suit of blue serge of the nauticest type, and he wears on his head a gorgeous embroidered smoking-cap.

Catoway receives his visitors seated upon an ottoman in the centre of a great shagreened drawing-room, which is strictly observed by his followers. The visitor is invited to take a chair in front of the King, while the natives chiefs sit at respectful distances behind. As his Majesty can only speak a few words of broken English, the conversation is carried on through an interpreter, Mr. Shagreen, a generalising and glibly fluent native. The King is a handsome, cordial, and conversant with, evident freedom and earnestness. He is grave and dignified in his bearing, and apparently does not possess much sense of humour. Nevertheless, he appears to be capable of perpetrating a joke with his followers, who frequently laugh at his interview remarks. At last he says "good-bye" in English, and again shakes hands with a pleasant smile. The visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the childlike simplicity, and the absorbing nature of his aspirations. Though he asks many questions with a keen desire for information, his enquiries all have a direct bearing upon the object of his mission, and he is so grateful for the reception by the public, which he evidently regards as a favourable augury.

So far Catoway is pleased with all he has seen in England, and even, *mirabile dictu*, no fault to find with our much-abundant. Our English ladies, however, do not come to his notice, and he is not at all aware of their existence, which may perhaps account for his awkwardness in their presence; or perhaps he may be haunted by tender recollections of the faithful spouses who follow him into captivity, to each of whom he dutifully wrote during the voyage, being introduced to a lady, who, however, was overpowered by confusion, and he was embarrassed when another lady presented him with a gold locket. In respect he shows a commendable readiness to adapt himself to our English institutions. He has not quite got over a feeling of distrust at a staircase, but he and his followers have learnt to manipulate the comfortable chest-die, which is our national round buff, of which he possesses several pounds of, which he said that on the voyage between Cape Town and Madeira, he and his chiefs managed to dispose of 800 pounds of solid meat, though not averse to other kinds of food, though he despises all condiments, *even mackerel sauce*. To his objection to the use of salt, a sufficient amount of food on the same plate, and has vegetables served separately, and commences breakfast with porridge, which during the voyage, he was wont occasion to wash down with whisky. Upon the whole, however, he is very abstemious, contenting himself chiefly to non-intoxicants, and his meals consist of a few ounces of rice, and a little of the *Ungobozam*, which he commanded his armies against our troops at Isandula and Rorke's Drift respectively.

His temper is amiable, and his disposal generous. He does not appear vindictive, and refers to John Dunn's alleged ingratitude with indignation, but without bitterness. He is very reasonable, and cries loud and long moments of day. Latterly his spirits have been buoyed up by the prospect of getting his way redressed. Whatever shortcomings he displays to our civilised eyes, he is no savage, and in bare justice it should be to his dis honour, and is innocent of treachery or cowardice, does not regard his visit to England as a pleasure excursion, and is doubtful whether he will appear much to the public. He is filled with serious pains and is overwhelmed with the importance of his mission. He says openly that he has come to plead with the Queen of England, and to request her to return him to his kingdom. It is touching to read of his eagerness during the voyage to reach his destination, and there is something pathetic in the spectacle of a dethroned monarch making a pilgrimage to the object of his conquerors. Whatever may be, it is in the light of a pious pilgrimage that Catoway regards his visit. He is hopeful of the result, and looks forward to his interview with the great Queen, the realisation of his ardent longings.

From legal technicalities, or rather, in the opinion of some people, is a capital case, and it is not to be wondered at that he is in a position with painful acuteness, wonder, therefore, that his broken spirit refuses to be consoled by the usual attempts of obtrusive nobodies, and derives no comfort from the missionary's conceits.

—*Truth*—

Thames Street Industries, by Percy R. This Illustrated Pamphlet of Performers published at 8d, and is for sale in the V. or John Gosnell and Co. London.—[Advt.]

After Nacker's third visit was barred, Zelter presented a bill to the bereaved husband who had already paid 58 dollars. "What the!" exclaimed Nacker, "that's too high when I give you all my business in that time give you a basket of beans at all! I will give you a basket of beans at all! I will dig my own grove," said the initial Nacker.—*Detroit Free Press*

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